

POST OFFICE.

The closing of mails from February 22, 1885, and further notice will be as follows:

Milwaukee, Madison, Wisconsin, St. Paul, Minn., Chicago, Ill., and other points, will be closed at 11:00 a. m. on the day of the week following the day of the week on which the mail is to be sent.

Chicago, Ill., and other points, will be closed at 11:00 a. m. on the day of the week following the day of the week on which the mail is to be sent.

Chicago, Ill., and other points, will be closed at 11:00 a. m. on the day of the week following the day of the week on which the mail is to be sent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & North Western.

Trains at Jacksonville Station.

Train	Time
For Chicago	7:30 A. M.
For Chicago	1:30 P. M.
For Chicago	7:30 P. M.
For Chicago	11:30 P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & North Western.

Trains at Jacksonville Station.

Train	Time
For Chicago	7:30 A. M.
For Chicago	1:30 P. M.
For Chicago	7:30 P. M.
For Chicago	11:30 P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & North Western.

Trains at Jacksonville Station.

Train	Time
For Chicago	7:30 A. M.
For Chicago	1:30 P. M.
For Chicago	7:30 P. M.
For Chicago	11:30 P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & North Western.

Trains at Jacksonville Station.

Train	Time
For Chicago	7:30 A. M.
For Chicago	1:30 P. M.
For Chicago	7:30 P. M.
For Chicago	11:30 P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & North Western.

Trains at Jacksonville Station.

Train	Time
For Chicago	7:30 A. M.
For Chicago	1:30 P. M.
For Chicago	7:30 P. M.
For Chicago	11:30 P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & North Western.

Trains at Jacksonville Station.

Train	Time
For Chicago	7:30 A. M.
For Chicago	1:30 P. M.
For Chicago	7:30 P. M.
For Chicago	11:30 P. M.

COFFEES.

A Specialty.

We roast our Coffees and claim them to be better and cheaper than any "4 pounds for a dollar" Coffee.

We sell 3 pounds for a dollar and it is WORTH THE MONEY.

COFFEES.

A Specialty.

We roast our Coffees and claim them to be better and cheaper than any "4 pounds for a dollar" Coffee.

We sell 3 pounds for a dollar and it is WORTH THE MONEY.

COFFEES.

A Specialty.

We roast our Coffees and claim them to be better and cheaper than any "4 pounds for a dollar" Coffee.

We sell 3 pounds for a dollar and it is WORTH THE MONEY.

COFFEES.

A Specialty.

We roast our Coffees and claim them to be better and cheaper than any "4 pounds for a dollar" Coffee.

We sell 3 pounds for a dollar and it is WORTH THE MONEY.

COFFEES.

A Specialty.

We roast our Coffees and claim them to be better and cheaper than any "4 pounds for a dollar" Coffee.

We sell 3 pounds for a dollar and it is WORTH THE MONEY.

COFFEES.

A Specialty.

We roast our Coffees and claim them to be better and cheaper than any "4 pounds for a dollar" Coffee.

We sell 3 pounds for a dollar and it is WORTH THE MONEY.

COFFEES.

A Specialty.

We roast our Coffees and claim them to be better and cheaper than any "4 pounds for a dollar" Coffee.

We sell 3 pounds for a dollar and it is WORTH THE MONEY.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

HEWITT ACCEPTS.

New York Mayor Hewitt has accepted the nomination for Governor of the State.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

HEWITT ACCEPTS.

New York Mayor Hewitt has accepted the nomination for Governor of the State.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

HEWITT ACCEPTS.

New York Mayor Hewitt has accepted the nomination for Governor of the State.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

HEWITT ACCEPTS.

New York Mayor Hewitt has accepted the nomination for Governor of the State.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

HEWITT ACCEPTS.

New York Mayor Hewitt has accepted the nomination for Governor of the State.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

HEWITT ACCEPTS.

New York Mayor Hewitt has accepted the nomination for Governor of the State.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

HEWITT ACCEPTS.

New York Mayor Hewitt has accepted the nomination for Governor of the State.

SHORT SPECIALS.

The Green Extracted from Lengthy Dispatches for the Benefit of the Harried Reader.

Four men were killed in a coal-mine near Canton, Ind., Monday night by a fall of coal.

SHORT SPECIALS.

The Green Extracted from Lengthy Dispatches for the Benefit of the Harried Reader.

Four men were killed in a coal-mine near Canton, Ind., Monday night by a fall of coal.

SHORT SPECIALS.

The Green Extracted from Lengthy Dispatches for the Benefit of the Harried Reader.

Four men were killed in a coal-mine near Canton, Ind., Monday night by a fall of coal.

SHORT SPECIALS.

The Green Extracted from Lengthy Dispatches for the Benefit of the Harried Reader.

Four men were killed in a coal-mine near Canton, Ind., Monday night by a fall of coal.

SHORT SPECIALS.

The Green Extracted from Lengthy Dispatches for the Benefit of the Harried Reader.

Four men were killed in a coal-mine near Canton, Ind., Monday night by a fall of coal.

SHORT SPECIALS.

The Green Extracted from Lengthy Dispatches for the Benefit of the Harried Reader.

Four men were killed in a coal-mine near Canton, Ind., Monday night by a fall of coal.

SHORT SPECIALS.

The Green Extracted from Lengthy Dispatches for the Benefit of the Harried Reader.

Four men were killed in a coal-mine near Canton, Ind., Monday night by a fall of coal.

NOT A PEOPLE ON HIM ROW.

Bad with Buzzards. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow again.

NOT A PEOPLE ON HIM ROW.

Bad with Buzzards. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow again.

NOT A PEOPLE ON HIM ROW.

Bad with Buzzards. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow again.

NOT A PEOPLE ON HIM ROW.

Bad with Buzzards. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow again.

NOT A PEOPLE ON HIM ROW.

Bad with Buzzards. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow again.

NOT A PEOPLE ON HIM ROW.

Bad with Buzzards. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow again.

NOT A PEOPLE ON HIM ROW.

Bad with Buzzards. Hair all gone. Scalp covered with eruptions. Thought his hair would never grow again.

MORCA.

The People's Favorite.

has the following (among many other) lines of DRESS GOODS, which are well worth your notice.

MORCA.

The People's Favorite.

has the following (among many other) lines of DRESS GOODS, which are well worth your notice.

MORCA.

The People's Favorite.

has the following (among many other) lines of DRESS GOODS, which are well worth your notice.

MORCA.

The People's Favorite.

has the following (among many other) lines of DRESS GOODS, which are well worth your notice.

MORCA.

The People's Favorite.

has the following (among many other) lines of DRESS GOODS, which are well worth your notice.

MORCA.

The People's Favorite.

has the following (among many other) lines of DRESS GOODS, which are well worth your notice.

MORCA.

The People's Favorite.

has the following (among many other) lines of DRESS GOODS, which are well worth your notice.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

THE

OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

In the city.

Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE

BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.

Buy the flannel for winter shirts of us at our special sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
BORN, BARNY & CO.

Our annual cloak sale has been a tremendous success, therefore we have purchased the largest lot of the remaining portion of our line of samples and will continue to sell them at one-half their value while they last.
BORN, BARNY & CO.

We have very quality made of red, blue and plain flannels and all to be sold at reduced prices during our special sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
BORN, BARNY & CO.

FOR RENT—A good sized room either furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 103 South Cherry street.

Every piece of wool flannel in our immense stock at special sale prices Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
BORN, BARNY & CO.

FOR RENT—House and barn in good repair. Corner of 12th and Milton streets.
C. B. COVARD.

A GIRL WANTED.—To do housework at 205 South Franklin street.

Stop into our store during our special sale and carry home some of our bargains from our 10 cent counter. You will be surprised at the values.
BORN, BARNY & CO.

"Is that so, only \$2.40 for that shoe, indeed it is a better shoe than I paid three dollars for over to —" is the remark made by a new customer when she saw the fine dorisola had shoes we are selling for \$2.40. No wonder our would be competitors are hot. We can't help it, we propose to make prices for cash that will make it an object for you to trade with us.
BORN, BARNY & CO.

The largest stock of blank books with diaries for 1889 at Sutherland's bookstore.

Out this out and compare Brown Bros. prices on the genuine Red School Books shoes made by C. M. Henderson & Co. with the prices you are paying for inferior goods. They are selling small sizes for 50c, large sizes 75c; Misses \$1.10. If you want the best school shoes make sure you take none but the genuine.
School bags free with every pair of shoes at Brown Bros.

Letter and date heads plain or printed at Sutherland's bookstore.

TO RENT.—One small and one large house in the first ward. Enquire at 211 West Bluff street.

TO RENT.—A 7 room house in good repair. Also a suite of three rooms conveniently located. MAXWELL LODGE.

You could hardly think of buying before examining the large stock at J. M. Boetwick & Sons.

COLOMBS—A stock that will interest you at J. M. Boetwick & Sons.

ROOMS WANTED—Board at reasonable rates. Apply at 107 North Franklin street.

Plush cloaks—values that no one can rival at J. M. Boetwick & Sons.

Extra choice maple sugar at Denniston's.

Nobby cloth garments—styles exclusive that can be seen only at J. M. Boetwick & Sons.

Boys and childrens knockabout suits in every style and large variety at the Milwaukee Clothing Co. Positively the best \$3 Boy's suit ever offered in Jacksonville.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE—at a bargain well located and doing a good business. Owner wishes to leave town. Barn rent low. All stock first class. Call and get figures.
D. COVARD.

The Milwaukee Clothing Co. will present with each child's suit or overcoat, a Boy's Campaign Cap, Harrison or Cleveland. Take your choice.

COLOMBS—Children. A big assortment of pleasing styles at J. M. Boetwick & Sons.

Boy's and childrens suits at prices that will please you at Zeigler's.

Nickel and silver plating, stove and outlay work a specialty.
H. S. WOODRUFF & CO.

Spanish onions at Denniston's.

Old, Bar Robbins authorizes me to offer for sale his farm of 130 acres, bordering on Rock river, in the third ward of this city. Its fertility is unequalled and results from the large stock annually wintered upon it. It is but one mile from the city postoffice, and is very attractive as a home. The buildings are two dwellings, three barns, (one barn cost more than \$2,000), and accommodations 65 horses, and ample wagon houses also, abundance of good water. As a dairy or stock-breeding farm, it is unsurpassed. Price \$14,000, with liberal terms of payment. C. B. BOWMAN.

—Outway and seek business suits in great variety and at living prices at Zeigler's.

Call at Zeigler's and see the finest line of Prince Alberts ever exhibited in Jacksonville.

Now is the time to buy a baby carriage cheap, \$25.00 up, at Wheelock's. They want the room for fall stock.

Would be competitors "leaders" can be had of us at our usual 20 cent discount from their prices.
RICHARDSON SHOE CO.

The place to get bargains in stores is at Sutherland's store, 20 North Main street. We also have a large variety of household goods, both old and new.

15 PER CENT INVESTMENT.—\$1200 will buy a double house and corner lot, in good repair; renting for \$14 per month.
D. COVARD.

Life is a joy forever when you keep stomach and bowels in order by taking Vinegar Bitters

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Lappin's Hall Filled to Overflowing With Enthusiastic Republicans.

To Hear An Eloquent Address by Hon. John F. Finerty, of Chicago.

Hundreds Unable to Gain Standing Room in the Hall.

The republican rally at Lappin's hall last night was by far the largest political gathering ever held in a public hall in Jacksonville. The hall was literally packed, wherever there was a place for a man a man was found to occupy it, and hundreds who waited to witness the parade of the marching clubs before climbing the stairs were unable to enter the hall. Fully twelve hundred people were inside. At half past seven o'clock the Harrison and Morton Invariables and the Young Men's Republican club turned out in good numbers and made a fine street parade, halting in front of the Myers house and then escorting the speaker and reception committee to the hall. Mr. Finerty and the reception committee reached the stage, a hall packed with enthusiastic people, among whom were many ladies, greeted them with enthusiastic applause. After a patriotic piece by the Bower City Band, the Milton College Campaign Glee Club under the leadership of Prof. J. M. Sullivan, rendered some of their beautiful and appropriate songs in a manner that evoked the loudest applause, evidence that patriotic music had a warm place in the enthusiasm of the republicans.

Orator H. F. Finerty, Esq., called the multitude to order and in a few appropriate words introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. J. F. Finerty, the Irish-American orator of Chicago. Mr. Finerty was greeted by deafening cheers and applause. When the applause had subsided Mr. Finerty commenced his address by saying that this was not a campaign of glare or glamour, but it was a campaign remarkable for the earnestness that characterized it. The question was whether to overturn an economic system under which the country had grown prosperous and adopt one which the history of the country demonstrated to be antagonistic to its prosperity.

The important question this year is the tariff. He would avoid statistics, as to be effective in an argument they must be grouped. One thing to which he wished to invite the attention of the democrats was, that at no time in the history of our country were we prosperous under a policy of tariff for revenue only, and that while we had a protective tariff the people advanced in every way. From 1820 to 1834 we had a tariff for revenue and the result was that our industries declined, our industries withered, and our people were thrown out of employment. An other epoch period was from 1832 to 1852 during which time we had the policy of 1837, and our people were established in the eastern cities to furnish relief for the laboring classes. In 1857 the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. The state treasury was disorganized and farmers burned corn for fuel. And this while Europe was having a great war and needed our surplus products.

The statement was made by democrats that under protection there was a financial crash in 1873. That was true, but the crash was not the result of protection, for without any material change in the conditions that then obtained, the country fifteen years later was now the most prosperous nation on the face of the earth, ten billions of dollars richer than her great commercial rival, England, while the working people were the best educated, the best fed, the best clothed and the best housed, of any nation in existence. The crash of '73 was due to wild speculation.

"Since 1857," said the speaker, "wages have advanced 50 to 75 per cent, while no articles are dearer now than then, except whisky, tobacco and breadstuffs. Well, if a man wants to drink whisky, let him pay for it, and as for breadstuffs, the classes who are taxed on this article are the dukes and the prohibition ministers."

Mr. Finerty went to some extent into the tariff experiences of European nations. During the beginning of his reign, old Kaiser Wilhelm thought it best to reduce the tariff. Acting on the principle of selling cheap for future profit, England invaded Germany and flooded her markets, until Bismarck, whose head is level when the interests of his own country are involved, saw the inevitable result and the tariff was restored. England, free trade country though she now is, was built up under a protective system. France has been protected since 1870.

Under Napoleon III, she entered into a commercial treaty with Great Britain that was in the nature of reciprocity. The usual result followed. England was fast breaking down the French industrial system when the war with Germany broke out. When Germany agreed to restore French territory, she demanded the enormous tribute of 500,000,000 francs. This France was enabled to pay by re-establishing the protective system, which has made her to-day more prosperous than Germany.

"Another significant fact," said Mr. Finerty, "is the talk about the markets of the world which the democrats like to talk about." Only the countries under English influence were open markets—the rest were protected. And would the American people make this exchange? Our farmers annually sold nine-tenths of their produce in this country. New England alone took \$70,000,000 worth more than England. The free trader who compared us with England was insane. "If all the countries of Europe," he said, "were to blockade our coast all the way around from the Bay of Fundy to the Columbia river, our resources are so vast that we could defy them from forcing a single man, woman or child into a faming gear or even into pauperism." Mr. Finerty declared that he had less respect for the foreigner who wanted to introduce into this country a system from which he had fled than for the native-born American who wanted to do it because he didn't know what he was doing.

THE GREAT TROUBLE WITH THE DEMOCRATS

in the house of representatives was that they didn't travel enough. If the British house of commons had been sitting with authority in the hall of the British House of Commons, they would not have passed a measure more harmful to this country than that remarkable production conceived by Mr. Mills which by courtesy was called a bill. The bill differed from a bill in that it would have been to displace the whole country, while the Mills bill would ruin only part of the country. The speaker here elaborated on the sectional tendencies of the bill. It was signed by its author, and that free trade was not meant, and that free trade was not meant. Yet what more free trade could Michigan get? Was not the tariff removed from salt, lumber, wool, copper ore, and in fact every article produced in that state and also to some extent in Wisconsin?

One out of every five of the entire population of London died a pauper, continued the orator. In this country if a man became a pauper, it was as good as a death sentence. He would be in London since 1861 the value of farm products in this country had increased 300 per cent, the value of farm lands, 60 per cent; the value of manufacturers from one billion four hundred millions to one billion four hundred millions. At that time, Mr. Mills, who drew a sword against the constitution of his country, declared that the tariff was unconstitutional. The best men of the democratic party of former days were protectionists.

At Jefferson, Maine and Stephen A. Douglas were alive to-day they would stamp for Harrison. If Roger C. Mills' advice had been taken in 1861 northern men would have fought with Sir David, a man who would not change his opinion when his conscience dictated him. He was not worthy of respect. If every body were so, reform could never be inaugurated. Such a man was stricken with mental paralysis. Every democrat who wanted to see his country prospered, when his conscience dictated him. There was no shame in changing one's opinion.

"Some of my Irish-American friends who are brave enough in all other respects, fear ridicule. Somebody once said to the street corner orator, 'There goes O'Sullivan who voted the republican ticket.' [Laughter.] I tell you there are no hundreds and thousands of O'Sullivans in this country. [Great applause.] The democrats have been told that they should vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman. It was the duty of patriotic Americans to vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman. It was the duty of patriotic Americans to vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman.

"This bill," said the orator, "is a virtual attack on the bands of the workmen, and they must bear in mind that their wives and children are looking at them far more eagerly than their party." This was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work.

At this point the orator graphically referred to the record of the Irish in the history of this country from the achievement of Richard Montgomery at Quebec to the overthrow of Sheridan. The Irish were the backbone of the democratic party. They were not a nation and there was a need of leading them with a spoon. But the republican party had always been friendly to the Irish race. In the last national platform the hope was expressed that home rule might prevail in Ireland. When the known-tomorrow party split in 1857 the democratic-tomorrow party full share of the membership. In fact the majority of the voters in the United States are of Irish and Scotch-Irish descent. The Ohio and west of the Potomac river.

When he was in congress he saw fit to oppose the Morrison bill, because he saw that American industries needed protection. He did so from motives of pure patriotism. He saw that the democratic party was the party of the people. It was obvious that Mr. Mills' bill discriminated in favor of the south. The rice of the Carolinas and the sugar of Louisiana were the main products of the south. The democratic party was the party of the people. It was obvious that Mr. Mills' bill discriminated in favor of the south.

"Since 1857," said the speaker, "wages have advanced 50 to 75 per cent, while no articles are dearer now than then, except whisky, tobacco and breadstuffs. Well, if a man wants to drink whisky, let him pay for it, and as for breadstuffs, the classes who are taxed on this article are the dukes and the prohibition ministers."

Mr. Finerty went to some extent into the tariff experiences of European nations. During the beginning of his reign, old Kaiser Wilhelm thought it best to reduce the tariff. Acting on the principle of selling cheap for future profit, England invaded Germany and flooded her markets, until Bismarck, whose head is level when the interests of his own country are involved, saw the inevitable result and the tariff was restored. England, free trade country though she now is, was built up under a protective system. France has been protected since 1870.

Under Napoleon III, she entered into a commercial treaty with Great Britain that was in the nature of reciprocity. The usual result followed. England was fast breaking down the French industrial system when the war with Germany broke out. When Germany agreed to restore French territory, she demanded the enormous tribute of 500,000,000 francs. This France was enabled to pay by re-establishing the protective system, which has made her to-day more prosperous than Germany.

"Another significant fact," said Mr. Finerty, "is the talk about the markets of the world which the democrats like to talk about." Only the countries under English influence were open markets—the rest were protected. And would the American people make this exchange? Our farmers annually sold nine-tenths of their produce in this country. New England alone took \$70,000,000 worth more than England. The free trader who compared us with England was insane. "If all the countries of Europe," he said, "were to blockade our coast all the way around from the Bay of Fundy to the Columbia river, our resources are so vast that we could defy them from forcing a single man, woman or child into a faming gear or even into pauperism." Mr. Finerty declared that he had less respect for the foreigner who wanted to introduce into this country a system from which he had fled than for the native-born American who wanted to do it because he didn't know what he was doing.

THE GREAT TROUBLE WITH THE DEMOCRATS

in the house of representatives was that they didn't travel enough. If the British house of commons had been sitting with authority in the hall of the British House of Commons, they would not have passed a measure more harmful to this country than that remarkable production conceived by Mr. Mills which by courtesy was called a bill. The bill differed from a bill in that it would have been to displace the whole country, while the Mills bill would ruin only part of the country. The speaker here elaborated on the sectional tendencies of the bill. It was signed by its author, and that free trade was not meant, and that free trade was not meant. Yet what more free trade could Michigan get? Was not the tariff removed from salt, lumber, wool, copper ore, and in fact every article produced in that state and also to some extent in Wisconsin?

One out of every five of the entire population of London died a pauper, continued the orator. In this country if a man became a pauper, it was as good as a death sentence. He would be in London since 1861 the value of farm products in this country had increased 300 per cent, the value of farm lands, 60 per cent; the value of manufacturers from one billion four hundred millions to one billion four hundred millions. At that time, Mr. Mills, who drew a sword against the constitution of his country, declared that the tariff was unconstitutional. The best men of the democratic party of former days were protectionists.

At Jefferson, Maine and Stephen A. Douglas were alive to-day they would stamp for Harrison. If Roger C. Mills' advice had been taken in 1861 northern men would have fought with Sir David, a man who would not change his opinion when his conscience dictated him. He was not worthy of respect. If every body were so, reform could never be inaugurated. Such a man was stricken with mental paralysis. Every democrat who wanted to see his country prospered, when his conscience dictated him. There was no shame in changing one's opinion.

"Some of my Irish-American friends who are brave enough in all other respects, fear ridicule. Somebody once said to the street corner orator, 'There goes O'Sullivan who voted the republican ticket.' [Laughter.] I tell you there are no hundreds and thousands of O'Sullivans in this country. [Great applause.] The democrats have been told that they should vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman. It was the duty of patriotic Americans to vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman.

"This bill," said the orator, "is a virtual attack on the bands of the workmen, and they must bear in mind that their wives and children are looking at them far more eagerly than their party." This was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work.

At this point the orator graphically referred to the record of the Irish in the history of this country from the achievement of Richard Montgomery at Quebec to the overthrow of Sheridan. The Irish were the backbone of the democratic party. They were not a nation and there was a need of leading them with a spoon. But the republican party had always been friendly to the Irish race. In the last national platform the hope was expressed that home rule might prevail in Ireland. When the known-tomorrow party split in 1857 the democratic-tomorrow party full share of the membership. In fact the majority of the voters in the United States are of Irish and Scotch-Irish descent. The Ohio and west of the Potomac river.

When he was in congress he saw fit to oppose the Morrison bill, because he saw that American industries needed protection. He did so from motives of pure patriotism. He saw that the democratic party was the party of the people. It was obvious that Mr. Mills' bill discriminated in favor of the south. The rice of the Carolinas and the sugar of Louisiana were the main products of the south. The democratic party was the party of the people. It was obvious that Mr. Mills' bill discriminated in favor of the south.

"Since 1857," said the speaker, "wages have advanced 50 to 75 per cent, while no articles are dearer now than then, except whisky, tobacco and breadstuffs. Well, if a man wants to drink whisky, let him pay for it, and as for breadstuffs, the classes who are taxed on this article are the dukes and the prohibition ministers."

Mr. Finerty went to some extent into the tariff experiences of European nations. During the beginning of his reign, old Kaiser Wilhelm thought it best to reduce the tariff. Acting on the principle of selling cheap for future profit, England invaded Germany and flooded her markets, until Bismarck, whose head is level when the interests of his own country are involved, saw the inevitable result and the tariff was restored. England, free trade country though she now is, was built up under a protective system. France has been protected since 1870.

Under Napoleon III, she entered into a commercial treaty with Great Britain that was in the nature of reciprocity. The usual result followed. England was fast breaking down the French industrial system when the war with Germany broke out. When Germany agreed to restore French territory, she demanded the enormous tribute of 500,000,000 francs. This France was enabled to pay by re-establishing the protective system, which has made her to-day more prosperous than Germany.

"Another significant fact," said Mr. Finerty, "is the talk about the markets of the world which the democrats like to talk about." Only the countries under English influence were open markets—the rest were protected. And would the American people make this exchange? Our farmers annually sold nine-tenths of their produce in this country. New England alone took \$70,000,000 worth more than England. The free trader who compared us with England was insane. "If all the countries of Europe," he said, "were to blockade our coast all the way around from the Bay of Fundy to the Columbia river, our resources are so vast that we could defy them from forcing a single man, woman or child into a faming gear or even into pauperism." Mr. Finerty declared that he had less respect for the foreigner who wanted to introduce into this country a system from which he had fled than for the native-born American who wanted to do it because he didn't know what he was doing.

THE GREAT TROUBLE WITH THE DEMOCRATS

in the house of representatives was that they didn't travel enough. If the British house of commons had been sitting with authority in the hall of the British House of Commons, they would not have passed a measure more harmful to this country than that remarkable production conceived by Mr. Mills which by courtesy was called a bill. The bill differed from a bill in that it would have been to displace the whole country, while the Mills bill would ruin only part of the country. The speaker here elaborated on the sectional tendencies of the bill. It was signed by its author, and that free trade was not meant, and that free trade was not meant. Yet what more free trade could Michigan get? Was not the tariff removed from salt, lumber, wool, copper ore, and in fact every article produced in that state and also to some extent in Wisconsin?

One out of every five of the entire population of London died a pauper, continued the orator. In this country if a man became a pauper, it was as good as a death sentence. He would be in London since 1861 the value of farm products in this country had increased 300 per cent, the value of farm lands, 60 per cent; the value of manufacturers from one billion four hundred millions to one billion four hundred millions. At that time, Mr. Mills, who drew a sword against the constitution of his country, declared that the tariff was unconstitutional. The best men of the democratic party of former days were protectionists.

At Jefferson, Maine and Stephen A. Douglas were alive to-day they would stamp for Harrison. If Roger C. Mills' advice had been taken in 1861 northern men would have fought with Sir David, a man who would not change his opinion when his conscience dictated him. He was not worthy of respect. If every body were so, reform could never be inaugurated. Such a man was stricken with mental paralysis. Every democrat who wanted to see his country prospered, when his conscience dictated him. There was no shame in changing one's opinion.

"Some of my Irish-American friends who are brave enough in all other respects, fear ridicule. Somebody once said to the street corner orator, 'There goes O'Sullivan who voted the republican ticket.' [Laughter.] I tell you there are no hundreds and thousands of O'Sullivans in this country. [Great applause.] The democrats have been told that they should vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman. It was the duty of patriotic Americans to vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman.

"This bill," said the orator, "is a virtual attack on the bands of the workmen, and they must bear in mind that their wives and children are looking at them far more eagerly than their party." This was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work.

At this point the orator graphically referred to the record of the Irish in the history of this country from the achievement of Richard Montgomery at Quebec to the overthrow of Sheridan. The Irish were the backbone of the democratic party. They were not a nation and there was a need of leading them with a spoon. But the republican party had always been friendly to the Irish race. In the last national platform the hope was expressed that home rule might prevail in Ireland. When the known-tomorrow party split in 1857 the democratic-tomorrow party full share of the membership. In fact the majority of the voters in the United States are of Irish and Scotch-Irish descent. The Ohio and west of the Potomac river.

When he was in congress he saw fit to oppose the Morrison bill, because he saw that American industries needed protection. He did so from motives of pure patriotism. He saw that the democratic party was the party of the people. It was obvious that Mr. Mills' bill discriminated in favor of the south. The rice of the Carolinas and the sugar of Louisiana were the main products of the south. The democratic party was the party of the people. It was obvious that Mr. Mills' bill discriminated in favor of the south.

"Since 1857," said the speaker, "wages have advanced 50 to 75 per cent, while no articles are dearer now than then, except whisky, tobacco and breadstuffs. Well, if a man wants to drink whisky, let him pay for it, and as for breadstuffs, the classes who are taxed on this article are the dukes and the prohibition ministers."

Mr. Finerty went to some extent into the tariff experiences of European nations. During the beginning of his reign, old Kaiser Wilhelm thought it best to reduce the tariff. Acting on the principle of selling cheap for future profit, England invaded Germany and flooded her markets, until Bismarck, whose head is level when the interests of his own country are involved, saw the inevitable result and the tariff was restored. England, free trade country though she now is, was built up under a protective system. France has been protected since 1870.

Under Napoleon III, she entered into a commercial treaty with Great Britain that was in the nature of reciprocity. The usual result followed. England was fast breaking down the French industrial system when the war with Germany broke out. When Germany agreed to restore French territory, she demanded the enormous tribute of 500,000,000 francs. This France was enabled to pay by re-establishing the protective system, which has made her to-day more prosperous than Germany.

"Another significant fact," said Mr. Finerty, "is the talk about the markets of the world which the democrats like to talk about." Only the countries under English influence were open markets—the rest were protected. And would the American people make this exchange? Our farmers annually sold nine-tenths of their produce in this country. New England alone took \$70,000,000 worth more than England. The free trader who compared us with England was insane. "If all the countries of Europe," he said, "were to blockade our coast all the way around from the Bay of Fundy to the Columbia river, our resources are so vast that we could defy them from forcing a single man, woman or child into a faming gear or even into pauperism." Mr. Finerty declared that he had less respect for the foreigner who wanted to introduce into this country a system from which he had fled than for the native-born American who wanted to do it because he didn't know what he was doing.

THE GREAT TROUBLE WITH THE DEMOCRATS

in the house of representatives was that they didn't travel enough. If the British house of commons had been sitting with authority in the hall of the British House of Commons, they would not have passed a measure more harmful to this country than that remarkable production conceived by Mr. Mills which by courtesy was called a bill. The bill differed from a bill in that it would have been to displace the whole country, while the Mills bill would ruin only part of the country. The speaker here elaborated on the sectional tendencies of the bill. It was signed by its author, and that free trade was not meant, and that free trade was not meant. Yet what more free trade could Michigan get? Was not the tariff removed from salt, lumber, wool, copper ore, and in fact every article produced in that state and also to some extent in Wisconsin?

One out of every five of the entire population of London died a pauper, continued the orator. In this country if a man became a pauper, it was as good as a death sentence. He would be in London since 1861 the value of farm products in this country had increased 300 per cent, the value of farm lands, 60 per cent; the value of manufacturers from one billion four hundred millions to one billion four hundred millions. At that time, Mr. Mills, who drew a sword against the constitution of his country, declared that the tariff was unconstitutional. The best men of the democratic party of former days were protectionists.

At Jefferson, Maine and Stephen A. Douglas were alive to-day they would stamp for Harrison. If Roger C. Mills' advice had been taken in 1861 northern men would have fought with Sir David, a man who would not change his opinion when his conscience dictated him. He was not worthy of respect. If every body were so, reform could never be inaugurated. Such a man was stricken with mental paralysis. Every democrat who wanted to see his country prospered, when his conscience dictated him. There was no shame in changing one's opinion.

"Some of my Irish-American friends who are brave enough in all other respects, fear ridicule. Somebody once said to the street corner orator, 'There goes O'Sullivan who voted the republican ticket.' [Laughter.] I tell you there are no hundreds and thousands of O'Sullivans in this country. [Great applause.] The democrats have been told that they should vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman. It was the duty of patriotic Americans to vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman.

"This bill," said the orator, "is a virtual attack on the bands of the workmen, and they must bear in mind that their wives and children are looking at them far more eagerly than their party." This was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work. It was the only country in the world where the workmen were not paid for their work.

At this point the orator graphically referred to the record of the Irish in the history of this country from the achievement of Richard Montgomery at Quebec to the overthrow of Sheridan. The Irish were the backbone of the democratic party. They were not a nation and there was a need of leading them with a spoon. But the republican party had always been friendly to the Irish race. In the last national platform the hope was expressed that home rule might prevail in Ireland. When the known-tomorrow party split in 1857 the democratic-tomorrow party full share of the membership. In fact the majority of the voters in the United States are of Irish and Scotch-Irish descent. The Ohio and west of the Potomac river.

When he was in congress he saw fit to oppose the Morrison bill, because he saw that American industries needed protection. He did so from motives of pure patriotism. He saw that the democratic party was the party of the people. It was obvious that Mr. Mills' bill discriminated in favor of the south. The rice of the Carolinas and the sugar of Louisiana were the main products of the south. The democratic party was the party of the people. It was obvious that Mr. Mills' bill discriminated in favor of the south.

"Since 1857," said the speaker, "wages have advanced 50 to 75 per cent, while no articles are dearer now than then, except whisky, tobacco and breadstuffs. Well, if a man wants to drink whisky, let him pay for it, and as for breadstuffs, the classes who are taxed on this article are the dukes and the prohibition ministers."

Mr. Finerty went to some extent into the tariff experiences of European nations. During the beginning of his reign, old Kaiser Wilhelm thought it best to reduce the tariff. Acting on the principle of selling cheap for future profit, England invaded Germany and flooded her markets, until Bismarck, whose head is level when the interests of his own country are involved, saw the inevitable result and the tariff was restored. England, free trade country though she now is, was built up under a protective system. France has been protected since 1870.

Under Napoleon III, she entered into a commercial treaty with Great Britain that was in the nature of reciprocity. The usual result followed. England was fast breaking down the French industrial system when the war with Germany broke out. When Germany agreed to restore French territory, she demanded the enormous tribute of 500,000,000 francs. This France was enabled to pay by re-establishing the protective system, which has made her to-day more prosperous than Germany.

"Another significant fact," said Mr. Finerty, "is the talk about the markets of the world which the democrats like to talk about." Only the countries under English influence were open markets—the rest were protected. And would the American people make this exchange? Our farmers annually sold nine-tenths of their produce in this country. New England alone took \$70,000,000 worth more than England. The free trader who compared us with England was insane. "If all the countries of Europe," he said, "were to blockade our coast all the way around from the Bay of Fundy to the Columbia river, our resources are so vast that we could defy them from forcing a single man, woman or child into a faming gear or even into pauperism." Mr. Finerty declared that he had less respect for the foreigner who wanted to introduce into this country a system from which he had fled than for the native-born American who wanted to do it because he didn't know what he was doing.

THE GREAT TROUBLE WITH THE DEMOCRATS

in the house of representatives was that they didn't travel enough. If the British house of commons had been sitting with authority in the hall of the British House of Commons, they would not have passed a measure more harmful to this country than that remarkable production conceived by Mr. Mills which by courtesy was called a bill. The bill differed from a bill in that it would have been to displace the whole country, while the Mills bill would ruin only part of the country. The speaker here elaborated on the sectional tendencies of the bill. It was signed by its author, and that free trade was not meant, and that free trade was not meant. Yet what more free trade could Michigan get? Was not the tariff removed from salt, lumber, wool, copper ore, and in fact every article produced in that state and also to some extent in Wisconsin?

One out of every five of the entire population of London died a pauper, continued the orator. In this country if a man became a pauper, it was as good as a death sentence. He would be in London since 1861 the value of farm products in this country had increased 300 per cent, the value of farm lands, 60 per cent; the value of manufacturers from one billion four hundred millions to one billion four hundred millions. At that time, Mr. Mills, who drew a sword against the constitution of his country, declared that the tariff was unconstitutional. The best men of the democratic party of former days were protectionists.

At Jefferson, Maine and Stephen A. Douglas were alive to-day they would stamp for Harrison. If Roger C. Mills' advice had been taken in 1861 northern men would have fought with Sir David, a man who would not change his opinion when his conscience dictated him. He was not worthy of respect. If every body were so, reform could never be inaugurated. Such a man was stricken with mental paralysis. Every democrat who wanted to see his country prospered, when his conscience dictated him. There was no shame in changing one's opinion.

"Some of my Irish-American friends who are brave enough in all other respects, fear ridicule. Somebody once said to the street corner orator, 'There goes O'Sullivan who voted the republican ticket.' [Laughter.] I tell you there are no hundreds and thousands of O'Sullivans in this country. [Great applause.] The democrats have been told that they should vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman. It was the duty of patriotic Americans to vote for the man who possessed two chateaux, one was on the black map and one was on the vote of the Irishman, though the Lord only knows what the democratic party had ever done for the Irishman.

"This bill," said the orator, "is a virtual attack on the bands of the work